THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1896. Washington Office--- 1503 Pennsylvania Avenue Telephone Calls. Business office...... 28 | Editorial rooms.... A TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL only, three months. ding Sunday, one year WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier ... Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier 20 cts WEEKLY. Reduced Rates to Clubs.

scribe with any of our numerous agents or JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page

paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these

All communications intended for publication this paper must, in order to receive attention, h accompanied by the name and address of the

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House. CHICAGO-Palmer House and P. O. News Co. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corne of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisvill Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue.

WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange. Fourteenth street, between Penn avenue and F street. If there was the slightest prospect that

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot.

the Senate would pass any of its bills the House would continue the good work of the Strange as it may seem, the public sen-

rency system is more decided in the Northwestern cities than in some parts of the The Universal Peace Society seems to thrive best in time of peace. At least it is

not being heard from now while flery

timent in favor of a revision of our cur-

Americans are insisting upon war with Georgia gave Bryan 34,000 plurality, but the Senate of that State, by a vote of 21 defeated a bill designed to carry out that clause of the Bryan platform declar-

ing against gold contracts. If those who are pushing special candidates for the Cabinet of the Presidentelect will consult the history of cabinetmaking they will learn that those who have been eager aspirants have not been

All expositions, transmississippi or otherwise, should not receive a dollar from the treasury of the United States until transmississippi senators cease their opposition to every measure designed to change defi-

The Senate owes it to itself, as well as country, to make such a rule as to talk a bill to death; that is, to talk so much that a vote cannot be

The paragraph in the President's message which has been most generally and severely criticised is that in which he refers to the greenbacks in the treasury, redeemed with gold for which bonds were sold, as a "surplus." It seems to have surprised even the Cleveland press.

Nearly everybody will applaud the ex pressed purpose of the Governor-elect no to have any unnecessary display on the occasion of his inauguration. Nothing can add dignity to the appearing of the Governor-elect before the Legislature to take the oath of office, and no display of any kind can make it more impressive.

If there should ever be a system of international bimetallism the ratio would be based upon the theory of the Democratic national platform of 18:2-namely, that "the of the coinage of both metals qual intrinsic and exchangeable The Bryan bimetallists will oppose that ratio because they are silver mono

The chatter about volunteering in the war would be mainly a naval contest, war ships and coast defenses. Under such circumstances a great amount of war spirit could be displayed without incurring the

Evangelist Moody is violently opposed to Sunday papers, and says he knows how without any work on Sunday. If Mr. Moody will kindly disclose this secret he will confer a favor upon an army of men who, much against their personal tastes now spend the holy Sabbath in getting out the Monday papers.

The convention of the American Federaof Labor, which met in Cincinnat days, is made up of the delegates of the most effective labor unions in the country many important questions, one of them being the general adoption of eight hours as

"School children of Oak Park" (a Chicago suburb), says a patron of those schools in grammar school before beginning Latin or modern languages. And after all that time they can neither read, write nor spell." Dr. Rice, who is tabulating figures for the purpose of finding out to a fraction of a minute how long a time should be allowed to children for learning certain things, ought to jot down this bit of information in his

The employes of the London & North western Railroad Company asked for ten-hour day for a certain class of men. The company refused, but, lest there uld be a strike during the holiday traftheir employes to give a pledge event. A number of men refused, and were discharged. This aroused public opinion, and, the leading pa it up, the company rescinded Public opinion is a very potent such matters-a fact which is semetimes forgotten

its manufactures, \$44,598,772 of du-

value of earthern, stone and chinaware imported in 1893 was \$9,377,284, on which \$5,404,-985 of duties was collected. The value similar merchandise imported during the last fiscal year was \$10,539,477, and the duties collected amounted to \$3,563,486. The same loss of revenue appears in all other prominent articles of merchandise, which shows that the protective tariff was a better revenue tariff than the present.

> EXPENDITURES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The annual comparative exhibit of the expenditures of the state charitable and correctional institutions presented in the last issue of the Indiana Bulletin reveals some rather surprising facts. For instance, most people would declare at once that the money spent for food or subsistence is a larger sum than is paid for salaries and wages. Such is not the case. Take the Hospitals for the Insane; \$186,838 is expended for salaries and wages and \$149,560 for subsistence. The aggregate expenditure for subsistence and clothing was \$164,145 last year, so that salaries cost \$22,673 more than food and raiment. Passing to the charitable institutions, in only one, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, was the cost of subsistence greater than the amount paid for salaries and wages. The aggregate of salaries and wages in the four institutions, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, the institutions for the Deaf and Blind and the School for the Feeble-minded was \$106,713, while the cost of subsistence was \$63,520, and of clothing \$6,208. The correctional institutions, the two prisons, the Reform School for Girls, with the Woman's Prison, and the Reform School for Boys present the same fact, salaries and wages costing \$101,960, while subsistence cost \$74,891 and clothing \$20,784. Attention is not called to these facts because the expenditure for salaries and wages is larger than it should be, but that when these officials appear before the Legislature for larger appropriations for maintenance they may not base their demand upon the circumstance that articles of food will be higher next year than they have been the past two years. While it is prol able that in the past some of these institutions have been forced by partisan managers to make more places than were actually necessary, the merit system, now practically in force in all of them except the prisons, would reduce employes to

The third great item of expenditure comes under the head of "office, domestic and out- 1890. Indianapolis is gaining population door departments." These include furniture, fixtures, bedding, fuel, etc. The aggregate of these expenditures comes close

It also appears that bread is not the staff of life in the State's institutions, but and lard cost nearly three times as much as breadstuffs, cereals and beans. breadstuffs, etc. Tea, coffee and sugar cost cereals. Even in the charitable institutions. whose population is composed of young persons, nearly three times as much is expended for meats as for breadstuffs, the Feeble-minded School being the only exception. In the correctional institutions the difference in the cost of meats and bread is much less. Why should this be thus? In the charitable institutions the cost of butter, eggs and poultry is as much as breadstuffs and cereals, while in the correctional institutions these articles are among the minor items of cost

These are matters of general interest to the people, but of particular value to those who have to do with the voting of money for the maintenance of these institutions.

THE EXPENSIVE GREENBACK.

The only argument heard in favor of the greenbacks is that they constitute a noninterest-bearing debt and save the people certain amount of taxation. There some sentiment in favor of them, connected to sustain their existence is that the government saves the interest on \$346,600,000 of debt by keeping the greenbacks in use

greenbacks saves the interest on \$346,600,000 of debt. When specie payments were resumed Jan. 1, 1879, \$95,500,000 of 4 per cent. revenue for the redemption of the greenevent of war with Spain must come from | backs. Enough gold was taken from the this issue of bonds until Mr. Cleveland became President. Since that time \$262,000,000 of bonds have been sold to keep up the reserve necessary to redeem the greenbacks brought to the treasury. It makes no difference that the most of the money derived from the sale of bonds has been used to defray the current expenses of the government. If the greenbacks had not been in existence the revenues would have been increased to pay the charges of the government. Even if it had been necessary to borrow money to make good the deposits. it could have been obtained on short-time

> notes at a low rate of interest. The expense of the greenbacks may be stated as follows: Bonds sold to float th greenbacks, \$357,815,400; interest on the same, \$283,945,140; principal of the notes \$346,681,016-total cost and liability, \$988,441,-562. If the greenbacks had been funded Jan. 1, 1879, into thirty-year 4 per cent. bonds the principal and interest would have amounted to \$741,897,340, or \$214,044,222 less than they will cost under the present sys-Thus it is demonstrated that the keeping of the noninterest-bearing greenbacks in circulation is anything but a good financial policy. It will cost 6 per cent.

GROWTH OF CIVIL-SERVICE.

The civil-service law was passed while Mr. Arthur was President, and he appointed the first Civil-service Commission. During his term President Arthur put 1,649 offices under the civil service rules, and his commission put 13,924 in the classified service. so that when Mr. Cleveland entered upon his first term he found 15,573 places filled by the new law. By the end of Mr. Cleveland's first term there were 27,330 civil servpositions. When General Harrison's term was closed 42,928 places were under the civil-service law, During the last part of his second term Mr. Cleveland has so widely extended the civil service that 83,299 places are under the merit system. Of this large number all but 781 must submit to examinations designed to show the fitness of

Outside of the classified service and the operation of the civil-service law are 91,297 places. This is a large number, but when it is added that 66,725 of these unclassified officials are fourth-class postmasters, appointed by the assistant postmaster gengoods imported was \$3,769,767, on which | eral, the patronage of the President is very 477.50 of duties were collected. The much reduced. It is probable that Mr.

Cleveland would have put the fourth-class postmasters under the civil-service rules were not so many of them the hot partisans of the Popocracy. This is due to the fact that, early in the administration, the bulk of the fourth-class postoffices had been transferred to the hands of Democrats. The President-elect will have 24,572 places to fill-a large number, but many less than have fallen to his predecessors to fill. The larger part of these offices are neither important nor lucrative, so that there may not be a great pressure to obtain

In the Department of State the President has the secretary, three assistants and fifty-nine diplomatic offices, and sixty constrls and consuls general to appoint. In the Treasury Department are the secretary, thirty-seven assistants and subordinates, all customs collectors, and sixty-three collectors of internal revenue. All of the War Department except the secretary and two or three assistants have gone to the classified service. Only four appointments remain to the President in the Postoffice Department, and but three in the Department of Agriculture. In the Interior Department the President has the naming of the secretary, his assistants and the various commissioners who head the bureaus. In the Department of Justice are the seventy-six district attorneys and marshals. Really there are few places worth seeking, even if the incumbents could be sure of them for more than four years. In fact, the mayor of a large city has more lucrative places at his disposal than the President of the

The Boston Herald is the last paper comment on the large vote of Indiana. cannot understand such a growth in population in Indiana as the increased vote indicates, and finds a possible explanation in the colonization of voters. Under the present precinct system colonization would be impossible, since both parties make canvasses and have the names of all the voters. A strange man would be spotted by the committees at the polls on both sides, All of our cities have grown, and several of them grown rapidly. Such towns as Elwood and Alexandria have become cities since the census of 1890 was taken. All of the cities in the gas belt have, in the aggregate, doubled their populations since the census-taker made his tour in June, every year at a rate which would surprise most residents if a yearly census had been taken. The directory soon to be issued shows that this is the case. The cities near Chicago have added largely to their population. Great industries have grown up in Indiana since 1890. Many Indianians went to arid Kansas in 1886 and 1887, and it is more than probable that a portion of the 145,000 who deserted the twenty western the Regent Orleans married an illegitimate counties of that State came back to Indiana to live. With its varied industries, in fair times, Indiana can absorb 50,000 people a year and scarcely be aware of it. The Eastern editors need not worry about the vote of Indiana. It was honest and on

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

"My wealth brings me no happiness, cause I have neither kith nor kin.' "To assist, or to crow over?"

The Passing Show. This world is but a fleeting show. And few are they, alas! Who can rake up a pull that's strong Enough for a free pass.

. The Crowning Infamy. Dismal Dawson-This here paper says that the greatest crime is committed in the localities that goes Prohibition. Hungry Higgins-Of course. Wot great-

er crime could they be than goin' Prohibi-The Cheerful Idiot. "I am confident," said the Cheerful Idiot, "that the breakfast must have been out

late last night. "Why?" kindly asked the shoe clerk

"The milk is looking blue; the beefsteak feels tough; the coffee is weak; the jelly is shaky; the hash is all cut up, and about the only thing on the bill of fare that It is not true that the circulation of the seems to have any sand is the stewed prunes, and even they are rather seedy." Here Mrs. Hashcroft entered the discussion, which became so warm that the but-

ter assumed a run-down appearance. The new hymnal of the Second Presbyterian Church may be all that could be sired in that line, but the pastor and the agent of the book go rather too far in an indiscriminate classification of the songs in the rejected "Gospel Hymns" as "whangdoodle," or "flapdoodle," or whatever was the choice expression used. Some of the songs in the volume doubtless come under that head, but others cannot be so sweepingly condemned. Some of the best hymns in the language, both as to devout sentiment and poetical form, are found in that collection, while the music to which they are set has become so mingled with the religious emotions of church-going people as to become sacred through association and so put out of the realm of criticism. In adopting the new it was not necessary

New York papers are still cackling over the kissing scene improvised by Calve and Eames on the opera house stage in that city the other night. It had the merit of novelty certainly, the public having so long been accustomed to the indulgence in scrapping matches rather than love feasts by rival singers. Still, they should be warned that for advertising purposes a little kissing is sufficient; more would be eloying to the public taste.

A New York Sunday paper has an editorial article on the sea serpent. The editor must have drawn on the July pigeonhole. This isn't the sea-serpent season.

ANTI-SPANISH SENTIMENT.

When war condescends to murder, a duty appears that rises above the obligations of treaties and neutrality laws, and this is a duty that no American, however keenly he may desire peace with honor, would wish the government to shirk.-Chicago

About three centuries ago the Spanish idea of disposing of a Dutch leader who revolted from Spanish tyranny was to get him assassinated. Spain seems to be the one country that has not progressed much since the days of William of Orange and Philip of Spain.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

There is little doubt that extreme measures in the present state of the American public mind would receive an enthusiastic indorsement, but the part of wisdom and patriotism is no less apparent. It is always safe to wait for the judgment of the sober second thought .- Chicago Chronicle. Should the reported assassination of General Maceo by the Spaniards while he was visiting them under a flag of truce by their invitation be verified, we call upon the Congress of the United States to recognize the republic of Cuba as a free and ient nation .- Cincinnati Commer-

It is the hope of every brave American that, despite the apparent verification of the report of his death, Maceo still lives. But whether he be dead or alive, the American people are not discouraged over

the outlook in Cuba, and the hideous method of his taking off will only increase their ardor for the Cubans,-St. Louis Re-

If Spain is not carrying on a civilized warfare in Cuba why should not the indignation of all civilized nations be visited upon her? She is a war-making power, surrounded by the most enlightened coun-tries of Europe, and it is time they reminded her that this is the nineteenth, not the fifteenth, century.-St. Louis Globe-

Democrat. If the story of Maceo's assassination is verified, the overthrow of Spanish misrule in Cuba will be certain and speedy. Recruiting offices will spring up in every city and town in this country and the insurgent forces be furnished with all the fighters and munitions of war that are neces-sary. The temper of this country will not much longer put up with Spanish barbarity.-Louisville Times.

Congress should no longer hesitate, but act at once. It is useless to wait for the President to act in a case of sympathy. He is not built that way. The American people, however, have sympathy for all who struggle to be free, and they despise such savage tyranny as Spain has manifested in Cuba, Acknowledge the Cuban republic and give the men who are fightng to establish it a fair chance to accomplish their noble purpose.-Chicago Inter

Every bullet that was fired into that gallant company of Cuban martyrs will stir up a cry for vengeance that will echo throughout the hills of Cuba and bring back sympathetic responses from all the nations of the earth. A hundred Maceos will rise up to take the place of the stricken chief, and Weyler, discredited, reviled, great only in his abominable savagery, may find that his one act of sublime treachery has been the final force that will give Cuba

its freedom.-Chicago Tribune. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Dickens's daughter, before she died, had completed a book called, "My Father as 1 Knew Him," which will be published soon: Mr. W. D. Howells is to make his first appearance as a lecturer this winter. His topic will be the modern novel, and his lectures will be under the management of

Sir Edward Clark, the eminent English barrister, is said to have an income of \$100, 000 a year from his law practice. His fee for defending Mrs. Castle, the wealthy Californian who was accused of shoplifting,

Mrs. Lynn Lynton having asserted in a London periodical that "the prettiest womwhen 'biking.' " the Countess of Malmesbury hastens to say that her sex looks well on bicycles, and vastly better than men, because "the motive power is concealed almost entirely by the skirt it the ankle action be good.

Commander Booth Tucker announces that the Salvation Army has a bureau for tracing lost and missing friends, thousands of whom are found every year. The army specially able to deal with these matters, because it has agents throughout the world. No charge is made save for post-age. Letters should be addressed "Inquiry Department," No. 122 West Fourteenth

street, New York. The discovery that the Duke of Orleans is not eligible for the decoration of the Golden Fleece surprised the court of Vienna. A new Knight of the Golden Fleece must have had Roman Catholic ancestors pedigree must be without flaw or stain for daughter of Louis XIV (Mile. De Blois). but also that the late Duchess of Orleans (Princess Helepa of Mecklenburg-Schwerin), the mother of the Count of Paris, was all her life a Protestant and a member of the Lutheran Church.

It pays to be a speedy bicycle rider. Less than four years ago two Welsh lads, the Linton brothers, worked in a colliery in northern Wales, earning less than 50 cents a day each. One of them was taken up by a shrewd cycle trainer and broke all records for a period of two years, at the enc of which time he died, leaving a fortune or \$20,000. His younger brother, Tom Linton is now the greatest long-distance bicycl rider in the world. He has ridden thirtyone and one-third miles in a single hour that is to say, in each of the 350 seconds h traveled over nimety feet of space. Thi must have been done, of course, with wheel of abnormally high gear, probably 100. He has been riding only about two years, but his earnings are estimated at

Little Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has been amusing herself at Aux-les-Bains She rises at 8 o'clock and at once sits down to the piano, where she practices for couple of hours. She then does some painting. She is fond of the brush, and handles it well. Rosa Bonheur is her favorite model. Her lesson over, she runs upstairs to her dressing room, and comes down again in a short blue robe, brandishing an alpenstock. Accompanied by an old valet, she scampers about the mountains till luncheon time. In the afternoon the lit-tle sovereign and her mother make long excursions in the suburbs, going as far at the Grande-Chartreuse. A little steamboat has been placed at their disposal, and the other day they made a voyage to the Ab-bey of Hautecombe. The monks came out to receive them and showed them over the picturesque monastery.

He had met a Western cyclone, And escaped without a scratch; He had played in games of football, Which you'd think would break his neck But 'twas not till just a day or two Ago he met his match. His sister took him shopping. And they brought him home, a wreck

-Washington Post. Eugene Field's Family.

The day of the presidential election was the first anniversary of the death of Eugene Field. The friends of the Children's Poet will be glad to know that this anniversary found his family in more than comfortable circumstances. Mrs. Field has her pleasant home in Buena Park and her husband's library and collection of souvenirs and curios free of incumbrance, and is in receipt of a comfortable annuity, which is reinforced by a handsome income from the copyright of her husband's books. She declined to part with the library and its accompaniments, although tempted by an offer cf \$25,000 from one of Field's Chi telling, was Mr. H. N. Higinbotham, well known to fame as the president of the world's fair. Miss Mary French Field "Trotty," as her father called her) is have ing a very successful season as a reader of her father's poems. She has made as much, I understand, as \$300 a week, and has engagements booked a long way ahead.

For Cuba.

O my country, great and free, Lo, the nations look to thee Be the champion of right: And in Cuba's midnight hour Dare for her the Spaniard's power.

Now the Yankee heart is stirred, Uncle Sam, just speak the word-For your children you can trust, And the quarrel it is just-And in righteousness decree "Sister Cuba shall be free!"

Wheel your war ships into line, With the bannered stars ashine, Let the guns be ready made, And unsheathed the battle blade. Call your sailers, every crew, Call your soldiers, brave and true, Willing will they be to die For the Cuban's liberty.

Then will come with lightning speed

Messages that all may read; Not of Cuba crushed by fate, But of Cuba fortunate-While the freemen of the world Hail her new-born flag unfurled. And the chanting cherubs say To the heroes gone before-"Freedom is betrayed no more." And the angels through the sky Sing in hely ecstasy, Cuba hath her liberty. -Louise V. Boyd

Dublin, Ind. A Supposition. New York Mail and Express. If ex-Queen Lily o' Killarney, otherwise Dominis, succeeds in seeing Mr. Cleve-at Washington, it will be because Mr.

Presuming Southerners. New York Commercial Advertiser. Georgia Republicans are unreasonable They want an election law that will enable them to count their votes!

Cleveland falled to see her first.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Delegates from Great Britain and France Permitted to Participate in All the Proceedings.

REPORTS MADE BY OFFICERS

SHOWING THE ORGANIZATION TO BE INCREASING IN STRENGTH.

President Gompers on Trades Unionism and Politics, the Eight-Hour Movement and Other Matters.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.-The sixteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order here at 10 a. m. to-day by President Samuel Gompers. About 150 delegates were present and many visitors. Martin Fox, president of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, had been selected by the labor organizations of Cincinnati to deliver the address of welcome. Owing to the death of his mother, Mr. Fox was not present and his address was read by E. J. Denny. In the welcoming address more effective action for the eight-hour law and other reforms were recommended. Special greetings were extended delegates Samuel Woods and John Mallinson, of England, and Louis Vigouroux, of France, who were seated with Secretary McGrath and Assistant Secretary Martin Walters on the stage.

President Gompers, in responding to the address of welcome, referred to attacks on the organization, because it was merely a federation and not a more compact union. He showed how the fullest scope was given to individual opinions and rights in the American Federation of Labor and thus the affiliation of different labor organizations was possible in one general federation. He appealed for continued efforts for the cultivation of public opinion as well as for favorable legislation and for the most earnest co-operation of all labor organizations. After the appointment of the committee on credentials and officers of the convention a recess was taken till 2:30 p. m. awaiting the report on credentials.

Owing to the contests heard in the committee on credentials, the convention did not resume business until 4 p. m. instead of 2 p. m. The earlier part of the afternoon was devoted to the informal consideration of a resolution to exclude from the on both sides for eight generations, and his convention all representatives of nonunion newspapers. When the convention was permanently organized, after the partial report of the committee on credentials was adopted, the resolution boycotting nonunion newspapers and refusing them representation in the convention was adopted without reference. Mr. J. F. O'Sullivan, of Boston, was the only one asking to be recorded in the negative.

The committee on credentials made a parial report, seating 118 delegates out of 125. Most of the others had failed to present their credentials to the committee, but there were some bitter contests. Wood and Mailison, of England, and Vijourouz, of France, were seated with all the privileges of the American delegates. The seat of William C. Pomeroy, or Chicago, president of the National Hotel Waiters' Association, was contested by E. O. Woodbury, of Chicago, on the charge that Pomeroy owed the Illinois State Federation of Labor \$338. Pomeroy claimed he would pay as soon as pending litigation is settled. Pomeroy in turn contested Woodbury's seat. Woodbury also contested the seat of A. E. Korkeiler, of Chicago, delegate of the bricklayers. The committee reported only on uncontested seats and has not yet reported on the contests. The partial report on credentials was unanimously adopted. President Gompers then appointed the usual twelve standing committees.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Mr. Gompers on Strikes, Unionism and Politics and Fewer Hours' Work. After the appointment of committees, President Gompers submitted his annual report. It begins:

of the organized workers of our country We meet here to-day conscious of all the sadness and all the pathos, as well as all the righteousness, the heroism and the glory for which our movement stands and with which it is inalienably interwoven. The wrongs of the workers have not yet been obliterated nor their rights yet at-The myriads of toilers tained. country observe with quickened and most acute sense of the burdens they have to bear, notwithstanding the marvelous progress which should lighten them. We see our country blossoming forth like a rose. thousands of our number, sting of the thorn for their reward or their consolation. Encircled with the wizard-like instruments, the result of concentrated genius of ages, to produce the necessities and luxuries of life, still the struggle of life most intense and often excrutiating. Greed and inhumanity, providing they result in acquiring wealth, still regarded as human attributes of victory and respectability, masses of the young and the innocent may suffer and decay in the process, but this is of little concern, only that the end, wealth's possession by the few, is attained. By all the memories which bind us to the heroic sacrifices of past struggles of the lowly, by the recognition of the battles fought and won and the wounds received in the battles of our day, by the nobility of our purposes, the free-dom for which we strive for all, success is as sure as that night follows day and the day follows night. We, the represent atives of the workers of the American continent may well feel proud of the responsibility as well as the honor of being chosen to this congress of labor, to voice the sentiments, formulate the demands of the toilers, and to devise the plans by which ultimate victory may be ours." The report says only fair progress can b reported in the matter of labor legislation by Congress. On this point Mr. Gompers When it is borne in mind that a vast number of bills are continuously introduced into Congress more or less of a private nature, making concessions to the one, granting immunity, bestowing privileges, charters, etc., to the other, it is not surprising that much greater success cannot be achieved along the line of labor re-

Congress imagine that the special interests of labor have small need to be considered Despite these influences, however, experience has demonstrated that with persistency on the part of organized labor, legislation in the interests of the workers of our country can be secured, providing we have at the halls of legislation our committees who will act regardless of results to any party or to any man, looking only to success along the line of the labor legisla-On the industrial situation the report says: "The present year has witnessed little improvement over the two preceding years. While industry and commerce have just about emerged from the panics of 1893-95, the changes of improvements have been very meager. There has not been that industrial revival looked and hoped for, and which we had a right to anticipate after the crisis through which we have That our panic was not more acute and did not do more harm than it did is due more to our movement than to all other elements and forces combined Industrial crises and stagnation results from many causes, but particularly from the lack of opporutnity of the workers to consume more largely of the product of their labor. A reduction in wages means a lesser consumption of these products, thus rendering the labor of other workers unnesssary, and throwing them out of employment. The crisis becomes intensified and prolonged. Whatever else the enemies of our movement may urge against it, no one can dispute but that the organiza-tions of labor have very largely, if not entirely, prevented a great reduction in wages, which would have otherwise taken Hence the world owes to the tradesunion movement a debt of gratitude it can never repay, for the miseries it has prevented and the opportunity that it pre-

bers of Congress who are elected upon

sents for the natural and gradual progress of industrial, social and moral influences. GROWTH OF THE FEDERATION.

"The very slight change which has taken place was fully exploited. By dint of energy and perseverance, a very large increase in the membership of our general movement has resulted, so that the books of the American Federation of Labor show that in the labor movement of our country. in round numbers, nearly 100,000 more workers are members of the unions affillated, than was the case this time last year. The report of the secretary will show that there were 207 charters issued to local unions as compared with 141 last year; that eleven national and international trade-unions have become affiliated by charter with the American Federation of Labor during the year, and also twenty-three central labor bodies during this same period. This does not include the new locals formed during the year and attached to their respective national unions already affiliated. I am pleased to report, too, that at this time the Brotherhood of Locomo-tive Firemen, the Green Glass Bottle Blowers' National Association, and the Plumbers' and Gas Fitters' National Association are voting upon the proposition to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. That their decision may be favorable is my earnest hope, for it bodes so much of good for these bodies as well as the whole force and movement of labor. In the case of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the affiliation of that organization would be consummated at this time were it not for the fact that there is some feeling manifested by its members upon the question of striking the "color line" out of their constitution. The officers of the brotherhood state that the members have good grounds for complaint against the cheap labor of the colored man, who is always utilized to defeat the aims of the brotherhood. The answer was made that this is all the greater reason why the advantages of organization should be extended to the colored man, in order that he may not longer be so utilized to antagonize our in-

"One of the stereotyped arguments which are urged against the trades unions most often is that strikes are old and effete weapons; that they have lost their power to secure permanent or even temporary advantages. As a matter of fact, there is no one who has devoted thought to our movement but who will endeavor by every means within his power to prevent the inauguration of strikes, or to take such measures as will bring their number down to a minimum. It would not be amiss to say here that I have yet to meet an active trade unionist who does not deplore the necessity of strikes, and who has not, in countless instances, averted them. But to assert that strikes are ineffective is to assert that which has no foundation in fact, turned to the office of the Federation upon a blank forwarded to the affiliated unions for that purpose, and which forms part of your officers' reports. It will be seen that notwithstanding the year of practical industrial and commercial stagnation, the movement in which the organized workmen were engaged has been mainly fraught with success, and that defeat or loss occurred in but few instances of minor importance and where the workers were poororganized and illy prepared. While this data is of first importance in itself, we have a report just issued by the Department of Labor at Washington, which sets forth clearly that in those States or localities, the industries in which the workers were organized, the largest number of successes were secured and concessions granted; wages increased, hours of labor reduced and other conditions, under which labor is performed, much improved. When such tangible and beneficial results have come, in spite of the fact that so small a number are organized compared to the unorganized, it does not require a very great stretch of the imagination to realize that with the organization of vast numbers of workers we shall not only make further advances, but out of all proportion to the numbers within our ranks. The organization and concentration of the one-capitalists, presupposes the organization and concentration of the other-workers.

OBJECT OF UNIONISM. "In the very nature of our being we are determined, as we are justly entitled to demand, a larger share in the product of our labor. We want peace, but we shall insist that peace shall be mantained consistent with the increasing needs of our workers and those depending upon them. We organize, and the better we are prepared to enter into strikes, the less occasion wil we have to resort to them in order to in sure success in securing justice to labor. With organized labor, corporations and unfair employers will soon realize that concessions will be less costly than conflict All being conscious, however, of what is involved, we are now more careful of entering into haphazard strikes than ever before, not because they are ineffective, but because the voice of labor is more distinctly and emphatically heard. We need never fear that the workers will fail to secure relief, improvement, amelioration and finally emancipation, provided they are organized as true trade unionists. With this basis for their organization they will prove a citadel of power and defense against all antagonism directed from whatsoever source. The secret of labor's success, to labor's progress, to labor's best improvement, lies in the one word, organization for there cannot be organization withou education; there cannot be organization without agitation; there cannot be organization of the wage earners on trade-union lines which does not mean final emancipa-"With the cycle of time has come the annual gathering of the representatives

"But wholly aside from the indisputable facts which demonstrate that strikes or preparation for strikes are a most potent weapon to secure better conditions for the workers, a cursory view of modern methods by which industry is conducted will vince that now more than ever are strikes most effective. The concentration of large numbers by which one industry is so close ly allied to another that the stopping one branch may mean the paralysis of nearly all; the vast sums invested in the plants and in the highest developed machinery, these and countless other considerations make the modern strike not only

the world's history "We observe the effort in civilized nations to reach settlements of disputes by other means than a resort to arms. Is this not a realization of the fact that modern warfare is so destructive that nations prefer making concessions rather than to indulge in what might practically be a war of extermination. Despite these peaceful settlements by nations, however, they neither of them disarm, nor do smaller or weaker nations enjoy these blessings at the hands of the larger, the stronger. The same reasoning applies to the organization of labor and the employers of labor. Wealth, capital, are trade unions with funds-the ammunition of labor-provided by the workers during periods of peaceful employment, are the arms practically armed peace, but that this is preferable to unarmed slavery no sincere lover of mankind and progress will dispute.

TRADES-UNIONISM AND POLITICS. "Beyond doubt few, if any, will contend that the workers should refuse to avai themselves of their political rights or fail to endeavor to secure such demands which they make by the exercise of their political power. The fact is, however, that our movement distinctly draws the line between political action in the interest of labor and party political action. This was more particularly emphasized at the last convention, when it was declared as the settled policy of the American trades-union moveform legislation. There are too few memment that party political action of whatsoever kind shall have no place in the con distinctive labor issues or committed to vention of the American Federation of La labor's interests. Hence the members of bor. You are asked, and you should have to hesitation to answer, whether your officers were right or otherwise in concluding that this declaration had a binding force upon them and to which they should conform their course, not only during the eventful and all-absorbing party political campaign recently closed, but for the guidance of your officers in the future. "Having had the experience of occupying the presidency of the American Federation of Labor during three previous presidentia campaigns, I knew to what tactics an tricks party managers and their understrappers and wire-pullers resort in order to commit active men in the labor move ment to one or the other party. The slightest casual remark is distorted into a declaration of indersement or condemnation Hence, before the campaign opened thought it necessary to warn our fellowunionists against regarding as true any statement attributed to me as favoring either of the political parties. I had not

> miners, in which I was supposed to urge the nomination of a certain man for the presidency. "By my course-that is, in refusing to commit our organization or myself to either of the parties-I by no means allayed personal or official criticism, or rather abuse sons who would forget. Those persons and slander. By the partisans of one side who are tired of hearing about the crime I was supposed to be working in the inter- of '73 may now understand why Mr. est of the 'silver barons'; by the other I Stewart doesn't ride the wheel. were unable to realize how one could b consistent enough and stanch enough to be governed by the single purpose to try and

long to wait for a verification of my judg-

gram sent from Indianapolis while I was

ment. My name was even forged to a tele

when the passions and perverse judgments engendered by the campaign would subside and men again return to their normal and mental conditions they would recognize that the tenscious adherence to keep the general trades-union movement out of maelstrom of party politics was not only the result of honesty of purpose, and would preserve our organization intact, but would also render our movement more potent and influential for good than ever, to stand as a bulwark against all enemies. The spec-tacle was sufficiently disheartening to see unionists working side by side, yet antagonizing each other politically, and to see union men denouncing politically what they have for years advocated in their organization. At least the officers of the American Federation of Labor have kept aloof from party political action and have sought to induce affiliated unions to keep this apple of discord from without their councils. feel assured, now that our fellow-unionists can view the course pursued more calmly, they will agree that our movement is above party and that our organizations are just as essential as at any time in the history of labor and would be so, regardless of which way the political pendulum would

have swung. "There is, too, an entirely erroneous impression regarding trades-union activity and its influences. It is often imagined and asserted that political action exists exclusively at the ballot box. Nothing can be further from the fact than this. There is not an action which the unions can take, whether it be an increase of wages, an hour more leisure secured for the toilers, a factory rule modified or even any other condition changed and improved, without it being at the same time a political act having its political effect and its political influence. In the same degree that the workers master a greater intiuence in the conditions and regulations under which they are employed will their associated voices be heard and heeded in the halls of legislation; their will will be the will of the people, the will of the Nation. Of the importance of organization-better organization, more thorough organization, so that our will may be enforced in all lines of labor's interests-let us never lose sight.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT. "As per instructions, the executive council early set to work for the purpose of securing some concessions for an eight-hour workday. A number of unions made the demand, and in many instances secured it by strikes. A much larger number, however, had the reduction conceded to them without even the necessity of ceasing their work. Having in mind the great influences that a reduction in the hours of labor have upon the economic, social, political and moral conditions of the workers and upon all the people, and recognizing, too, the great number of our brothers and sisters who have been deprived of an opportunity of employment, and with a full knowledge that the road to independence, to a better a nobler life, lies through the movement of organized labor in its unending and unconquerable struggle for a shorter workday, the executive council directed your president to prepare some recommendations to this convention as a basis for a plan of operations for a more thorough and sysematic agitation and for the enforcement of the eight-hour workday at as early a day as possible. Keenly sensible of the responsibility thus imposed, I submit the

ollowing for your consideration: "That the executive officers of each naional or international union recommend to the American Federation of Labor a representative of its organization who may reside in the city in which the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor may be located, these to constitute an advisory

"That these representatives hold regular meetings at least once a month, at such time and place as the officers of the Federation may provide, and that all officers of the Federation who can should be required to attend these meetings and conduct the official duties thereof.

"That the conclusions of these confernces shall not be binding unless approved by the executive council of the Federation. "That the president, by and with the consent of the executive council, select some one to assist him in the performance of his duties-that is, in his correspondence, in editing the American Federationist, and to temporarily take his place during his absence from headquarters, and to perform such other duties as may be required in the interest of the movement

"That a series of simultaneous mass meetings be held by the wage workers of he entire country, preferably on public holidays. The dates suggested are as follows: Feb. 22 (Washington's birthday), May 1, May 30 (Decoration day); July 4 (Independence day); Sept. 6 (Labor day), Nov. 24 Thanksgiving eve), further meetings to be determined upon by the convention of 1897. "The appointment of special organizers.
"The issuance of pamphlets, circulars and

other literature upon the advantages of the shorter workday. "To generally request all public speakers, newspapers and the labor press to make the aims and purposes of the eight-hour movement the theme of a simultaneous dis-

"The issuance of circulars to the employers generally and directly, requesting the concession of the eight-hour workday "The appointment of committees by local central bodies and local trades unions to wait upon employers with a view of securing the eight-hour workday without cessa-

tion of work. "That the officers of national, international and local trades unions furnish data as to the progress made in the manner of organization and preparation for the inauguration of a general movement to reduce the hours of labor.

"That this convention will recommend to all organizations that an effort be made to secure a reduction in the hours of labor at as early a time as possible, and particularly during the spring, or May 1, 1897 "With a keen sense of the respon resting upon us, with a recognition of the necessity of our action, we call upon all workers to organize in the unions of their respective trades. We earnestly seek the sincere co-operation of all fair-minded men and women of our time and declare openly and unequivocally our purpose to demand the general enforcement of the eight-hour workday May 1, 1868, and to that end we

shall bend our every effort. The different recommendations in the anual report of President Gompers were referred to the appropriate committees.

Rev. J. W. Magruder, pastor of Wesley Chapel, was present and invited President Gompers to occupy his pulpit next Sunday afternoon. President Gompers accepted the invitation and announced that he would speak on "A Rough Sketch of a Rugged

Secretary McCraith reported that the recelpts for the year showed an increase of 15 per cent. over last year; balance on hand is 25 per cent greater. The membership was increased 68,292 during the year, and heavy appropriations were met for strikes and other purposes in the interest of the fed-Treasurer Lennon reported receipts, \$19,-621; expenses, \$15,452; balance on hand

The executive council submitted an elaborate report on its work during the year, in which it referred to the detailed statement of strikes and other efforts of which Secretary McCraith gave an elaborate history in his annual report. All the reports were referred to the appropriate committees. All the delegates were the guests of the Grand Opera House to-night. At their hotel last night President Gompers and John Phillips were robbed of \$60 ach. Woods and Wallinson, English delegates, were robbed of cash and jewelry,

and several delegates of other articles. Sentenced for Conspiracy. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 14 .- John C. Bodewig and George W. Johnson, convicted of conspiracy to wreck a mail train on the Grand Trunk Railroad, near Battle Creek, in 1894, during the A. R. U. strike, were sentenced by Judge Swan in the United States District Court to-day. Bodewig was sentenced to two years in the Detroit House of Correction and to pay a fine or \$2,500. Johnson's sentence was twenty months' imprisonment in the House of Cor-

rection and to pay a fine of \$2,500. Threaten to Strike. GLASGOW, Dec. 14 .- The members of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union of the Clyde have decided to go on strike to-morrow if an increase of wages is not granted to them. It is stated that in the event of the strike taking place the dock workers at New York and along the Mersey will refuse to unload vessels coming from

Dockers Lose Their Strike. HAMBURG, Dec. 14 .- The great dockers' strike is practically ended and numbers of the strikers are returning to work. The in northern Michigan in the interest of the railways announce that in future there

The Reason.

will be prompt delivery of freight.

Zola prescribes the bicycle for those per-

Spre Cure.

Kansas City Journal. "There is a woman in France," says an from the shoals and rocks upon which so exchange, "who has been asleep thirtemany of labor's previous efforts were years." Has her husband tried coming wrocked. I was convinced, however, that at 2 a. m. and trying to tiptoe upstairs?